

### COL. WM. A. COOK DEAD.

A LAWYER AND POLITICIAN PASS-  
ED AWAY.

Successful at the Bar—Won many Celebrated  
Cases—Partner to Judge C. C. Cole.

Col. Wm. A. Cook, who, until a few years ago, when he retired from practice, was one of the most prominent members of the local bar, died last Saturday evening at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, of paralysis of the throat. He was seventy-nine years of age. Col. Cook is survived by his wife, one daughter and one son. Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at the family residence, 935 O street, Rev. Frank M. Bristol of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and Rev. Dr. Hovey, Chaplain of Grant Post, G. A. R. officiating. The pall-bearers were Justice C. C. Cole, Eugene Carusi, S. R. Bond, Frank T. Browning, Hugh T. Taggart, William A. Gordon and A. B. Duval, Greenwood cemetery was the place of interment.

The deceased had been a patient at the St. Elizabeth Asylum since last spring. He was one of the organizers of the republican party, in 1856, and was a close friend of President Lincoln and President Garfield. The evening prior to the assassination of President Garfield, Col. Cook had been with the President. An earnest, but unsuccessful, effort was made to engage his services as counsel for the assassin Guitau. Col. Cook gained a widespread reputation by reason of his services as counsel for the government in the famous star route cases. He was also retained in scores of other important cases, both civil and criminal. The deceased was born at Greensburg, Pa., and served in the legislature of the Keystone state before coming to this city. He evinced considerable interest in local politics until infirmity overtook him.

Being a staunch patriot he enlisted early in the civil strife as a member of the District of Columbia reserves. He was prevented from going to the front only by the earnest protest of his wife. They had been married but a short time, when his zeal to become a defender of the Union was most marked. He served his country and the President, however, with firm devotion in the capital. He took an active interest in all of the affairs of the republican party. At the time of the last republican national convention in Philadelphia he was one of the fourteen living founders of the party.

He was invited to attend the gathering, but was unable to accept, as he had been sent to the hospital. Resolutions drawn up by the national convention and signed by the fourteen living survivors of the original party of founders of the party, urging all republicans to vote for President McKinley, bear his signature. The document was brought to Washington and taken to the hospital by Mrs. Cook, in order that her husband might attach his name. He did so, sitting up in bed. It was his last public act.

**RESIGN GOVERNMENT POSITION.**  
After the assassination of Lincoln and during the term of Andrew Johnson as President, Col. Cook resigned his position under the government and resumed his practice of law, establishing an office in this city. For a long while he was in partnership with Charles C. Cole, now a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His fame as a lawyer became national. He was engaged with Gen. Butler for many years in the prosecution of the well-known Strong claims case, which finally resulted in an award of \$75,000 for work done by Strong for the government. A dispute arose between Col. Cook and Gen. Butler over the question of fees. They fought a battle in the courts lasting several years, and both finally obtained compensation.

During the big detective shake-up, in 1883, when members of the force were under investigation, he was a member of the citizens' committee which looked into the methods of the detective office. During the latter part of his legal career, Colonel Cook devoted nearly all of his energies to the handling of criminal cases. He defended fifteen or twenty men who had been indicted for murder, but none of his criminal clients was hanged. He defended Le Roy Sims, an old-time robber, who was charged with committing the Hoffa jewelry robbery on 7th street.

Colonel Cook was a deliberate, concise speaker, unrelenting and tenacious in behalf of his clients. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and several benevolent orders.

MAKES 37 revolutions a minute, the car traveled a distance of about 93 miles. When the engines were stopped pussy was alive and well, except for a little lameness.

**Biggest Hat Ever Known.**  
A straw hat, measuring 21 feet round the brim, over 2 feet across the brim and 3 feet round the crown, has, says a London newspaper, been manufactured by a Luton trader. It has eclipsed all previous records. Nearly 250 yards of dark blue and white "jumbo" plait were used, and the services of four experienced hands were occupied in the making of this extraordinary specimen of headgear. While this is the largest, the most expensive hat in the world is undoubtedly the one which was presented to Gen. Grant while he was in Mexico in 1882. It cost £300 in gold, and is now to be seen in the National museum at Washington, and is the finest specimen of a Mexican sombrero ever made.

**The Bicycle Wheel in Astronomy.**  
At the Yale observatory an interesting use has been found for the bicycle wheel. By fitting such a wheel with a series of opaque screens placed at regular intervals and then rotating it with the aid of a small motor at the rate of from 30 to 50 turns in a minute in front of the cameras used to photograph meteors, Dr. Elkin has succeeded in measuring the velocity of the meteors' flight. The principle depends upon the interruptions produced by the screen in the trails of light made upon the photographic plates by the flying meteors. The velocity of the wheel is known at every instant by means of a chronographic record, and the length of the interruptions indicates the speed of the meteors.—Youth's Companion.

### IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The dome alone of the capitol cost \$1,250,000.

Washington is now five miles long by three miles wide.

The District of Columbia contains about 60 square miles.

The hall of the house of representatives is the largest legislative assembly room in the world.

The capitol is the hub of Washington, from which most of the avenues radiate like spokes of a wheel.

Georgetown, now a part of Washington, was laid out in 1761. It is across Rock creek from Washington proper.

Washington had a population of 3,000 in 1800; 8,200 in 1810; 13,474 in 1820; the census just completed showed it to have a population of 286,000 in 1900.

In the first decade of the city's history, the government officials numbered fewer than 100. Now there are nearly 15,000, including the clerks in the various departments.

Washington had a municipal government from 1800 to 1871, then a territorial government until 1874, since which time it has been controlled by congress through three district commissioners.

### OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The first agricultural school was founded at Hofwyl, Switzerland, in 1806.

Great Britain appropriates \$1,500,000 a year for the benefit of agriculture.

Turnips never came into prominence as a field crop until after the middle of the seventeenth century.

A good dairy cow should be giving the greatest amount of milk within three months of calving.

The government extended its first aid to agriculture in 1839 by appropriating \$1,000 for making various statistics and distributing seeds and cuttings.

For ages chicory has held a place as a food for both man and beast. Some of its varieties were regarded as table delicacies by the Romans, others were employed for sheep grazing and cattle feeding. In Europe it is still one of the leading late salads, and its young leaves in early spring are as highly esteemed as spinach.

### IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

No pins were made until 1811—one dollar a paper.

In 1830 Chicago was an unsurveyed swamp.

In 1800, 903 post offices; in 1900, 75,000 post offices.

Business offices have grown from two to 30 stories.

New York's exports in 1800, \$14,000,000; in 1900, \$460,000,000.

Sugar consumed in 1800, none; in 1900, 65 pounds annually per capita.

Coffee imported in 1800, none; coffee imported in 1900, 900,000,000 pounds.

Of the cities having over 100,000 population only 13 had a post office in 1800.

There are 62 cities to-day larger than New York was a hundred years ago.

particular faction or class, nor does it attempt to dictate party appointments, but as a paper that is always ready to advocate the up-building of the colored race and especially colored men who are worthy and competent, we stand ready, at all times, to say a good word for any member of the race irrespective of party affiliations. Mr. James H. Lott, of this city, is a formidable candidate for the position of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Mr. Lott has the backing of the United States Senators and every Republican member of Congress from this state. He is endorsed by many of the leading white Republicans of the state, and is the general choice of the colored people of Indiana. From a personal acquaintance of several years, The World is free to say that no more worthy man could be selected for the position. As a citizen he stands a No. 1; as a lawyer he is respected by the bar of this city and is regarded as one of the best. Moreover, Mr. Lott is an Indian. The World is an Indiana paper and we wish to see Indiana recognized by the administration. The Republican majority in this state was about equal to the Republican colored vote, and no colored man did more to bring about Republican victory than did Mr. Lott. His appointment would give general

sumption and passed away after a hard fought battle. The services were marked with much sadness and through out the congregation there was a universal veil of tears. Rev. Howard Mr. Dixon and showed many instances where his qualities were worthy of emulation. The pallbearer were selected from members of the guard. The chancel and casket were covered with flowers of varied design. Interment was at Harmony where the last respect to the dead soldier was given, the firing of a national salute. The Metropolitan Band escorted the remains.

Whatever may be the idiosyncracies of a people, their brutal assumptions should not be developed to the extent, where human life is no longer that sacred thread, which binds the future to the present, but a low discarded something only fit to suffer destruction at the stake and, whose pleadings for commiseration are so spiritless and crest broken, that they become the derision of a misery breeding crowd. Such was the ambition, which prompted the mob to do what it did at Leavenworth, Kansas, Tuesday week. The burning of Frederick Alexander in a stone's throw of the State Penitentiary, in the heart of a thickly settled populace seems almost incredible to com-



COL. WM. A. PLEDGER, OF GEORGIA,  
A True Southern Representative of the South.

satisfaction, and would be creditable to the party, to the state and to the race.

### Earl's Elchings

Miss Essie Tucker has been very sick at her residence 473 B street, n. e. Miss Mamie Thomas of 707 13th street, n. e., is slightly indisposed.

Mr. Eugene Gregory has been admitted to the District Bar.

Lawyer William Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald are very cordially domiciled at 336 Spruce Street, n. w. They desire to meet their many friends.

Miss Maria Madre and Miss Mattie Bowen of the District Schools paid Baltimore a business visit this week.

Mrs. Parris Archer, of New York City is a company of Mrs. Dick 913 Eleventh Street, northwest. Mrs. Archer's visit will be indefinite.

The Love Joy School, one of the pioneer buildings of the District is undergoing a complete overhauling. When finished the new structure will be in every detail an up-to-date institution.

The passing away of the Hon. Hiram Revels, removes from the arena of public service one of its staunchest advocates. Mr. Revels was fatally stricken, while addressing his congregation from the pulpit. He was at one time a United States Senator from Mississippi and a prominent negro politician of the State.

At the annual meeting of the Teachers and officers of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Sunday School Monday night, the following officers were elected: Mr. J. L. Love, Superintendent; Miss Grace Shimm, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Ethel Brent, Secretary; Miss Blanche Nalle, Assistant Secretary; Mr. C. H. Wilson, Sr. Treasurer; Mr. John Francis, Clerk to Treasurer; Miss M. B. Syphax, Librarian; Mr. Herbert Wilson, Assistant Librarian; Miss Grace Shimm, Organist; Miss Edith Savay, Assistant Organist. This concluded the business of the evening and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Phillip Dixon, a member of the National Guard, was buried with military honors week before last from the Zion Baptist Church of which Rev. Howard is pastor. As the deceased was so well known the service was a packed to a degree of unsafety. Mr. Dixon though quite a young man fell an early victim to the ravages of con-

mon law. The Sheriff of the county in which this unfortunate affair took place is totally responsible and should be made to feel so. The lynching disease ceases to be a local malady, but a federal contagion; likely at any moment to fester the place and the harmony of this "Great Western Star." There is a whole sale evidence to show that the officials in charge did not protect their prisoner to the last and gave practically no opposition, when the stake burners first intimated their intention, if they got their hands upon the alleged culprit, Alexander. No legal effort had been made to fix his guilt. He had, as they thought, committed a dual sin and must in turn receive hell torture. There was surely a cool significance in the doomed man's bold effrontery toward establishing his innocence. Not even the crackle and the restlessness of the flames could extort from him what those around him wanted. He was innocent and no power under heaven could change that condition. This is it, exactly. American civilization untainted, unvarnished, yet purely paganistic and free to fasten its talons where ever it will. Frederick Alexander was at least entitled to a decent trial and should, if the verdict so stood, have been led to the gallows as a suitable triumph over his crime.

### London No Paradise For the Black Man.

From The South African Spectator, Cape Town.  
There would appear to be the impression among the colored people, at least in America, that London is a sort of black man's paradise, that there he enjoys immunity from insults, and that the acknowledged equal of anybody. The experience of any colored person who has resided in London unless he succeeded in boxing himself away from public gaze, is a direct refutation of this. True, it may be argued that the better classes will treat a colored person with respect, especially when the colored person happens to be somebody—and comes properly accredited—but how insignificant is the number of this class compared with the thousands whom one must meet at every turn, and with whom the black face presents a target for insults of the coarsest kind. We have had the experience of being assailed on the streets during a recent visit—with Kruger, Kitchener, and other epithets intended to insult—and this, too, frequently at the hands of the people whose appearance at least would indicate respectability. We know colored men of culture and standing in London, some are law and

medical students, and others whose interests demand their presence in that city, and whose daily experience are such as have been related.

The following recent experience of a colored woman, described as a negress, is appended in the hope that it would serve as a warning to others, neither is it an isolated case as might be perhaps supposed.

Application was made by a negress at Westminster Police Court for assistance to get back to America. She stated that she left New York for Paris, thinking that she would make money by attending to American and English visitors at the Exhibition, but they did not come. All her savings had been expended, and she did not know what to do. She had been a hairdresser at Colorado Springs, and was willing to wait at table, cook, or undertake any respectable work. But she found that folks did not care for black people over here. In America she had earned as much as \$3 a day. Mr. Smith: I wonder you left America when you were doing so well. The Applicant: I thought everybody made money in England. I am very sorry I left now, for I lost all, and I am getting pneumonia in this country. The Magistrate promised that some inquiry should be made with a view to affording the woman assistance.

We are particularly anxious that our American Exchanges will copy this. We would also respectfully suggest that the Gold Coast Chronicle, of Accra and The Aborigines Chronicle, of Coast Castle, and other West African papers, would kindly copy—in the hope that the people may be duly warned.

### Negro Laughs at Everything.

Scott Owens, an aged negro who resides near Navasota, Tex., laughs at everything that is said to him, no matter how serious the communication may be. Sometimes he throws himself on the ground, and there wriggles with uncontrollable merriment. When the spasm of laughter is over, he gravely gets on his feet and looks as solemn as a statue.

### Gold in a Wild Goose.

A mild sensation has been caused in New Westminster, B. C., by the discovery of \$12.50 in gold as big as flaxseed in the crop of a wild goose which was killed at Pitt lake, 28 miles from Westminster. Many prospectors have started for the scene of the supposed gold placers.

### AGRICULTURE A CENTURY AGO.

A century ago farmers reaped their grain with sickles, two acres being a good day's work.

In 1800 domestic animals were few; to-day there are 14,000,000 horses, 2,900,000 mules, 44,000,000 cattle, 40,000,000 sheep and 39,000,000 swine.

In 1800 our cotton crop was \$70,415 bales; in 1899 it had grown to 11,235,383 bales, or 90 per cent. of the total crop grown in the world.

The plow of 1800 was a "scotch drag"; the plow of the western bonanza farms is run by steam and turns eight furrows at once.

The early American settlers ate their bread with lard or gravy; butter was rare; last year America produced one-third of all the butter in the world.

A hundred years ago there were no farms west of the Mississippi; to-day the western wheat crop is 600,000,000 bushels, or one-quarter that of the world.

### SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

Justice Peckham is the only member of the supreme court who is not a college graduate.

Both White and McKenna are Roman Catholics. Harlan is an elder in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Brown and Shiras are Presbyterians, Brewer is a Congregationalist, Fuller, Peckham and Gray are Episcopalians.

Three of the justices are graduates of Yale—Brewer and Brown were classmates, being graduated in '56, while Shiras was a member of the class of '53. Chief Justice Fuller is an alumnus of Bowdoin, '53; Harlan, of Center college, Ky., '50; Gray, of Harvard, '45; White, of Georgetown university, and McKenna, of St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia.

### CURRENT HUMORS.

A wise man adorns his mind; a fool adorns his body.—Chicago Daily News.

The man who is a law unto himself is apt to be in urgent need of amendments.—Puck.

Every bald-headed man thinks his bald head is the ugliest in town.—Aitchison Globe.

Lots of folks would avoid many mistakes in grammar if they talked just a little less.—Washington Democrat.

The wheel of fortune turns very rapidly in our country. It often happens with us, for instance, that a man becomes rich enough to own a carriage before he has fairly had time to learn how to get into the same without knocking his plug hat.—Detroit Journal.

### SINGLE FARE B. & O. RATES TO NEW ORLEANS.

Mobile and Pensacola, account MARDI GRAS. Tickets good going Feb 12th to 13th, valid for return to March 7th. One fare for the round trip. 41.

### THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

THE DAYS OF OUR GRAND MOTHERS.

The Bells of Washington—What It Is To-day.

Some several years ago when so many colored men and women did not hold offices, the Washington colored society was a great institution. In those days the best colored people in Washington entertained their company in the white peoples kitchens and they were more happy then, than they are to-day. This thing that you call 400 was Greek to the negro then. The negro was classed as the servants of the F. F. V's. It was not until after the emancipation of the negro did he come to the conclusion that he could no longer eat corn bread and fish. He thought he could run a bank, come to Congress and go to the legislature. A great national bank was established, known as the Freedmen's savings bank. Negro clerks were employed in the banks and in the several departments. Not being satisfied with their former associates, they had to organize a social club. This Club was known as the Lotus Club. The social lines were tightly drawn. One portion wanted half white negroes in it, while another one wanted department and bank clerks. Professors, etc. This club soon went out of existence.

### A NEW MAN.

Appeared upon the scene by the name of Leid Matthews. He was the social dictator. THE BEE has in its possession to-day the result of that investigation at the residence of the late Isaac N. Gary. The report was made by the late John H. Brooks and Mr. Henry Johnson. That put an end to the career of the so called 400. Now comes a set of young fops, who live alone on their salary as messengers, laborers and waiters; with a few clerks sandwiched in and attempt to dictate as to who shall be admitted into an alleged or rather a myth 400 negro society. The members of the organization don't own property enough to purchase a boat to carry them across a stream. The real

### ELITE.

of Washington belong to the retiring social element. There are several hundred of those citizens in Washington, to-day, who own property and stand high in the social world.

Not since the days of Jennette Fleet, now the wife of Prof. K. Greener, Mag Gary now the wife of Mr. Sandy Bruce has Washington produced such belles in society. In these days society was respected and honored. These were 400 indeed and in fact.

The Peters, Cooks, Chases, Grays, Browns, Francis, Ambushes, Wilkins, the Snowdens, the Beckets, the Haynes Datchers, Douglens, Seatons, Contees, Syphax's could tell you what it was to be a member of the 400. This was a society indeed and in fact. No cock sparrow with installment clothes on, with starvation at home was allowed in the best society. Ladies were respected, because they were independent and respected themselves.

A pretty spectacle exists to-day among certain negroes who imagine themselves something.

### BEANS AND PEAS.

Fresh string beans, sugar peas and shelled peas, like other fresh, succulent vegetables, somewhat resemble cabbage in percentage composition.

The peanut is so different in appearance from the bean and pea and is put to such different uses that it is seldom thought of as a legume, but a study of the growing plant immediately shows the resemblance.

There are several kinds of beans which, though articles of diet in oriental countries, are used only to a limited extent in the United States, usually by Chinese or other residents of foreign birth or extraction.

A shelling pea, practically unknown here, is the chick-pea, the garbanzos of Spanish cookery, or the gram of India. It is largely cultivated in southern Europe, in Spanish America, and many parts of the east, especially British India, whence it is exported.

The word legume is used by botanists to denote the one-celled two-valved seed pod, containing one or more seeds, borne by plants of the botanical order Leguminosae. The most common representatives of this family which are used as food are the various kinds of beans and peas.

The pea was originally from a more northern climate than was the bean, and it has probably been cultivated from very early times, although it does not seem to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. It appeared in Europe in the middle ages, but it was not cultivated in England even in the time of Elizabeth.

### Man with a Musical Heart.

A man with a musical heart was lately an inmate of a hospital in Springfield, Mass. Owing to the peculiar valvular action of his heart, at every beat it made a sound like the twangling of a violin string. Some years ago this man, whose name is Jacob Millikowski, received a dagger thrust from a Russian Cosack, and the point of the weapon slightly pierced his heart. The twangling noise, it is thought, was thus caused.



## THEY SAY—

Do you belong to the colored 400.

What is the colored 400?

A few tender feet colored people who have been feeding off corn bread and fish.

Some of them are now eating wheat bread and beef steak.

A good size farm would be a good thing for a few of them at this time.

What has become of the old 400?

Some of them went insane while a few of them went to the poor house.

What is the definition of the negro 400?

Ask the Cosmos Club members.

A man who has property and good morals is entitled to be named among the 400.

The man who never has nothing but his salary belongs to the pauper brigade.

Do your duty and earn money and that will give you standing in the community.

How many people would like to be classed among the 400 can tell who their parents are.

Every State has a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds.

What fools some people are.

The negro is the greatest imitation in existence.

He will imitate the white man at any cost.

If you know what you are talking about speak out.

A man who is able to make an honest living and can save his money is a good citizen.

What will become of the 400 when they are asked to give an account of themselves.

The Bee is of the opinion that no well bred society gentleman will give a ten cent dance.

Think well of those who treat you well.

By no means think yourself more important than your equals.

Don't imagine because you hold an office job that you are better than the man who conducts his own business.

A business man is his own boss. Some society people think that they are better than the man who is self made.

It is dangerous to think that you are superior to the honest tailor.

An office will turn some people's head.

The greatest man is he who doesn't depend upon others for social recognition.

Your money is the best social recognition that an honest man can obtain.

Society is a shadow and he who craves for it is a fool.

Honest men will marry and protect society.

Are there any who have disguised society and set themselves up as the dictators.

Good blood is always found in the progressive man.

Some society people exist as long as their money holds out.

Property makes a man. Good morals commend a person.

Society without good morale is a vapor.

Dress doesn't always make the man.

Dress hides nakedness and good manners will advance you.

Without good morals and good manners you don't amount to very much in a community.

This world is a stage and the people are players.

Read THE BEE for advice and consolation.

## CHARLES S. FRANCIS.

New York Editor Who Has Been Appointed Minister to Greece, Roumania and Serbia.

Charles S. Francis was born in Troy, N. Y., where he now lives. His father, John M. Francis, held three diplomatic missions—to Greece, to Portugal and to Austria-Hungary. Charles S. Francis acted as secretary to his father during the latter's three years' residence at Athens. It is an interesting coincidence that Charles S. Francis, editor and owner of the Troy Times, should be appointed minister to Greece by President McKinley just 30 years after his father, John M. Francis, editor and proprie-



CHARLES S. FRANCIS.  
(United States Minister to Greece, Roumania and Serbia.)

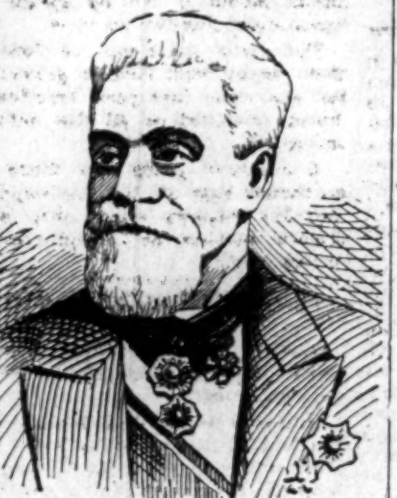
tor of the Troy Times, was appointed minister to Greece by President Grant, and that father and son should receive their first diplomatic honor at the same age. Mr. Francis was graduated from Cornell university in 1877.

Before matriculation at Cornell he learned the printer's trade in the composing room of the Troy Daily Times, which was founded by his father in 1851. After leaving college he proceeded to qualify himself further for a journalistic career by becoming a reporter on the Troy Times. Advancing step by step, he acquired a proprietary interest in 1881 and became manager of that paper. On the death of his father, in 1897, he succeeded to the editorship and sole ownership of the paper. Though Mr. Francis has been actively identified with the republican party, he has never held office. He served 11 years on the staff of Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Third division, New York national guard, and was an officer on the staff of Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell. He is an alumnus trustee of Cornell university, having been elected for two successive terms. He is a director of the United national bank of Troy and of the Albany trust company, vice president of the New York Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and of several Troy and New York clubs.

## SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

American Inventor Who Has Just Been Made a Knight by the Queen of England.

Hiram Stevens Maxim, upon whom the order of knighthood has been conferred by Queen Victoria, became a naturalized British subject on September 16, 1899. He has lived in England since 1883, going thither because of



SIR HIRAM MAXIM.  
(American Inventor Who Has Just Been Honored by the Queen.)

the lack of appreciation shown by the United States government for his famous inventions in gunnery. Mr. Maxim, or Sir Hiram Maxim, as he must now be called, is not only the inventor of automatic guns, but has paid much attention to electricity and other branches of mechanical art. His time now is devoted largely to attempts to perfect a flying machine and he has spent no inconsiderable part of his enormous fortune in experimenting along this line. For his achievements in electrical experiment he was decorated in 1881 with the cross of the Legion of Honor by President Grevy of France. The new British knight is 69 years old and a native of Tannersville, Me.

**Peculiar Set of Furniture.**  
Perhaps the oddest set of furniture in the world is owned by a certain hotel keeper. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He ordered a skilled cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair and other smaller articles.

**Europe's Sockless Armies.**  
French soldiers, when in active service, do not wear socks. German and Russian soldiers wear bandages on their feet instead of socks.

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in all positions of the body.

It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum

to the young as tending to a

perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for children

and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be

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any position without pinching or

harm to the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the patient

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Excepting umbilical, it is the best

truss ever offered for all kinds of

hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its

adjustment that the patient in a

short time forgets he is wearing it.

(See the certificate of Mr. Daniel

Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on

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for double truss.

In ordering, give location of hernia,

right or left side, and measurement.

Satisfaction given. Money refunded

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East Rooms Piano Trade.

The Carl of Dyrart is presenting a

place to each family on his estate

where he finds that any of the children

show an aptitude for music.

## LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK



The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight, soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfumed. Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it.

We have a handsome line of crimped switches and bangs to suit every lady in the land.

## PRICE 50 CENTS.

Lee's Medicant Company.

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## WIDOW OF FREMONT.

Still Retains a Lively Interest in the Active World.

Lives Happily in a Delightful Cottage in Los Angeles—Memories of the Days When She Was a Social Leader.

One of the points of interest in Los Angeles, southern California, is the Fremont cottage, given by the women of California to Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, known as the Pathfinder because of the important part he took in the acquisition and development of California.

The cottage is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and the interior is charming with fine old furniture, souvenirs of foreign travel and relics belonging to Gen. Fremont. Mrs. Fremont's life has been exceptionally full of incident, much of it being of historical interest, as she is over 70, and has been until late years associated with the best political and social circles of Washington and Europe, her father having been United States senator for 30 years.

As Miss Benton her first appearance into the really fashionable world, occurred when, at 14, she was chosen one of the eight bridesmaids for the wedding of the elderly Russian ambassador, Count Bodisco. Count Bodisco's bride, a girl of 16, was with Jessie Benton, being educated at the Georgetown seminary.

At this wedding Henry Clay gave the bride away, and the guests included President Martin Van Buren; the English minister, Henry Fox; James Buchanan, then senator; Chevalier de Martignol; from The Hague; Farquhar, then young, and a long list of cabinet officers, all the diplomatic corps and army and navy officers, with their wives and daughters. Among others of Mrs. Fremont's early memories are those of the grand balls and dinners given



JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

(Widow of Gen. Fremont, Known as the "Pathfinder.")

to the prince de Joinville, the son of the "King of the French," who visited Washington in 1841, when Tyler was president and Webster secretary of state; also, the functions given in honor of Lord and Lady Bulwer (the latter, it may be remembered, was niece of the duke of Wellington), who came over direct from England in a man-of-war with a whole legion, only dropping anchor in the Potomac. Attached to this legion was the young author of "Lucile," afterward known as vicerey of India.

While in Europe in 1852 and 1853 Mrs. Fremont's life was full of interest, from her first evening out in London at the town house of the duke of Northumberland, through a long list of brilliant functions. In Paris she witnessed the entrance of Louis Napoleon as emperor, for, although her parents had opposed her marriage to a "poor lieutenant," John C. Fremont early acquired distinction.

The culminating point in Fremont's

## LITTLE GIRL BURGLAR.

Astonishing Case of Depravity Which Has Recently Come to Light at Milwaukee.

The authorities of Milwaukee have recently had to deal with a most astonishing case. Little Gertrude Geritz, a pretty girl of ten, with blue eyes and yellow hair, was brought into court charged with burglary. It was proved that the child had, unaccompanied and unassisted, broken into the house of Dr. J. H. Huennkens in the dead of night and had stolen and carried away the clothing of the doctor's little daughter, who is about the same age. Later, it appeared, Gertrude ran away from home and slept for several nights in the basement of a neighbor.

At this wedding Henry Clay gave the bride away, and the guests included President Martin Van Buren; the English minister, Henry Fox; James Buchanan, then senator; Chevalier de Martignol; from The Hague; Farquhar, then young, and a long list of cabinet officers, all the diplomatic corps and army and navy officers, with their wives and daughters. Among others of Mrs. Fremont's early memories are those of the grand balls and dinners given



THE BABY GIRL BURGLAR.

bor's house, her whereabouts being entirely unknown to her parents. Her mother, who is a woman of respectability, was in court with the child, and pleaded that her "baby" be not taken away from her. The evidence was so strong, however, and there seemed so little chance of her father and mother having any influence over her that the judge reluctantly sent her to the industrial school. The little girl seems to be entirely void of the natural fear which would keep an ordinary child from going abroad alone at night.

**Makes His Bride Too Old.**  
Cora A. Wendell, of Toledo, O., was a very angry expectant bride the other day. Fred W. Rauch, her prospective husband, appeared in court to secure a license, and as is customary in such cases, was somewhat embarrassed when asked to give the age of his future bride. He made a slip and gave her mother's age, 36 years. As he was 26, the license made his bride out 30 years older, which took the romance out of the matter in a moment. The bride objected warmly when she heard about it. She is only 26, and had no desire to carry an extra load of 30 years. The figures were changed by the probate judge next day.



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## Southern Exclusion Act.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 20.—State Senator Walton Peake of this country wants to exclude Northern white teachers from the colored schools of this State. To that end he has introduced into the Legislature a bill providing that teachers in all schools shall be elected from members of their own race. In presenting this bill Mr. Peake took occasion to make a sensational statement in which he said the South's race troubles did not come from the negroes, but from the schoolteachers imported from the North. These, he said, put foolish and dangerous notions in their heads, and he for one wanted to see negroes taught by negroes. There are plenty of negroes he said, capable of teaching their brethren.

The bill was introduced later and if it passes it will prevent whites from teaching in Fisk, Roger Williams and other important negro educational institutions. A fight will be made against it, as it will stir up the friends of the negro colleges everywhere.—*New York Sun.*

Contemporaneous with the news that Maryland proposes to perpetrate a great crime against the rights of the colored people, comes the news that down in Tennessee they propose to discriminate against white teachers of colored students. The object of both measures is to restrict the opportunities of colored people, first as to the elective franchise and secondly as to the means of obtaining a correct education.

The Tennessee bill, superficially considered, seems to place a premium upon colored teachers and to open up to colored teachers a large field for occupation. Were this true, the colored people at the South might well discover a hopeful sign of regeneration among the whites and to await with grateful patience that time when the entire body of southern whites would be come leavened with the leaven of Christian benevolence and fraternity.

But a more penetrating view of the bill will discover behind this apparent friendship a deep-laid scheme to completely emasculate the colored people and to reduce them to a social condition but little less horrible than that of abject slavery.

The actuating motive is to rebuke the northern people for the interest they are taking in the education of the South and to prevent northern philanthropists from contributing money in that direction.

The man who offers the bill makes the startling confession that all of the troubles between the whites and blacks are due not to the blacks but "from the school teachers who are imported from the North," and explains it by claiming that northern white teachers "put foolish and dangerous notions in their heads."

Herein lies the milk in the cocoanut. That there are colored men and women who are capable of properly teaching our colored youth, goes without saying. That the teachers would exert an influence calculated to broaden and dignify manhood and womanhood is equally true. But experience shows that the southern white man will not as a rule tolerate a colored teacher who maintains that "all men are created free and equal" and that the colored child is entitled to all of the rights common to the white people generally.

Instances have occurred where colored teachers, who have presumed to discuss political or burning economic questions, have been discharged and ordered to leave the state. On the contrary, white teachers have for years been discussing the rights of the colored people in the class room and on the rostrum and have not thus far been driven from the State or roughly handled. This is not because the whites of the South are less inclined to ill-treat these white teachers; but it is because they are teachers in institutions wholly or largely supported by funds contributed by northern phi-

lanthropy and because such interference would produce a sensation throughout the country. Experience and recent events show that the South is but little inclined to be taxed for the education of colored people, still less are they inclined to tolerate the spirit of independence or true manhood among the colored teachers paid out of a local fund. It is now proposed to prohibit white professors from teaching colored students in the colleges sustained exclusively by white people from the North. Every sober-minded man or woman knows the effect of such a law. The Northern philanthropist will not accept the southern whites as trustees of funds for the benefit of the colored youth, for the reason that the South is opposed to the colored people. And it is not reasonable, at this time, to expect that northern friends will place their funds directly in the hands of the beneficiaries. It would not be unbusinesslike. This the northern friends know and hence while the majority of teachers in southern colleges for colored people are colored managing staff are whites. We are opposed to this law first because it will eventuate in curtailing our opportunities to obtain a higher education and secondly because the bill is simply a scheme to discourage assistance from the friends, at the North. The indications point to the conclusion that soon no southern State will provide means for giving the colored people an education beyond that comprehended in the primary grades. The proper education of the race cannot be entrusted to the hands of those whose policy is to keep them in ignorance.

## JUDGES ADJOURN COURT TO LOOK AFTER THEIR SALARIES.

Prisoners Compelled to Wait—More Money for the Judges but a Little for the Janitor.

There was a lull in the Police Court on last Wednesday morning. Everything was at a standstill. When the facts were made known, the attorneys and officers were surprised.

It was reported that both judges had gone to the Capital to look after the increase in their salaries that had been recommended by the Commissioners. This is about the only blunder the Commissioners have made in recommending more money for the judges of the Police Court. Just why the people should be taxed more money to increase the pay of the judges of the Police Court no one knows. For the amount of work that is done by them, the opinion expressed by the members of the bar is that they are receiving too much now. If any body's pay is to be raised it is the poor Janitor and the Engineer and the one worked Clerks in the court. There are no harder worked employes than the janitor, the engineer, the matron and the clerks.

The question is asked by the members of the bar why should the pay of the Judges be increased?

Those members of the bar who have declared that the Judges are receiving too much money should now go before Congress and protest and cease standing behind the door barking.

## Queen Victoria.

The news of the death of Queen Victoria is received not only in this country, but the world over as a severe shock and has caused universal sorrow. No queen ever reigned with happier results; nor has any queen ever more beautifully displayed that solicitude for her children and fastened the closest ties of her family. To this exemplary queen this country owes much for the bonds of friendship which have kept England and America at peace. To the encouragement which she and her advisers always gave to the cause of freedom and the cordiality with which she always treated the ex-slave of this country, we as colored people are indebted. We recall recent instances where the Queen expressed horror at the lawlessness and lynching in this country and

the encouragement which she gave to efforts on the part of Englishmen and women to correct prison abuses in this and other countries. We deeply mourn Queen Victoria's death and hope that her examples of simplicity, rectitude and human sympathy may actuate her son and successor in all of his dealings with mankind. She has left an imperishable record in which virtue, love of family, purity in government and love for humanity will constitute the brightest pages.

*Requiescat in pace.*

## Our Missionaries.

There may have been some doubt as to the expediency of taking on the amendment of Senator Gallinger to the Army Bill; but the discussion upon it recalled some startling information. It developed that the scale of liquor in the Philippines by Americans was doing infinite harm to the natives, no less than four or five hundred bar rooms having been opened since occupation by Americans. Senators Gallinger and Lodge supported the amendment to revoke all licenses to sell liquor on the ground that it was having the effect of making drunkards of natives who under Spanish rule had been characterized as sober and industrious. It is a note worthy fact that people of the tropics are as a rule temperate and that only when the missionaries and adventurers representing christian countries came with the bible in one hand and a whiskey-jug in the other, are the natives transformed from a sober, peaceable people to lawless and war-like ones.

It is certainly in bad taste to say the least, to permit licenses to sell whiskey in the Philippines in the face of the high pretensions of the American people. The war with Spain and the occupation of the Philippines were all based upon the high ground of humanity and a desire to improve the moral, social and political condition of the Philippines.

To introduce manners and customs which tend to demoralize and de-humanize the people is a crime against civilization which reflects but little credit upon this country. The erstwhile methods of civilizing so-called heathens by the use of whiskey and the display of the baser instincts of man should be discontinued and disapproved. Whether it was just the thing to ask the amendment to the Army bill may be a question, but certain it is that some means should be adopted to abolish saloons and establish customs which will surely benefit the people.

## Why Should It Be?

Just why the District Commissioners should recommend to Congress an increase in the pay of the judges of the Police Court no one knows but the Commissioners. Certainly it is not for the great amount of work they do that warrants an increase, neither is it because they are entitled to it over the other attaches of the court who work so hard. Both judges of the Police Court are affable men but certainly they are not entitled to any more money for the work they do. If anything the salaries should be cut down. The Bee thinks the Commissioners have made a mistake and it is sincerely hoped that Congress will pay no attention to their recommendation. It is almost the unanimous opinion of the members of the bar, if they will honestly express their opinion, that the judges of the Police Court are now receiving too much money.

U. S. Judge Baker can find his way clear to interfere where damage is done by a private citizen or a combination of private citizens to the property of a railroad company. Of course the right and duty of the judge were clear and there was no want of back-bone on his part. If however a U. S. Judge can use his power to interfere with attempts to damage or destroy the property of a citizen or a corporation, it would seem equally clear that he could interfere when the more important considerations of protection to hu-

man life are involved. A new way to check lynching is here suggested. Will the average U. S. Judge set?

There is no wonder that all civilized people loved and honored Queen Victoria. She was the type of that class of noble women who look with disdain upon any one who does not recognize the sanctity of domestic relations. It mattered not what the wealth or certain women possessed, they were not looked upon with favor if the slightest smell of smoke was on their garments. Like Caesar's wife she was above suspicion and this conduct was required of all of her friends.

## TEUTONIC RAT STORY.

Chicago Daily News Tells How a German Baker Cleared His Premises of Rodents.

"The baker was telling me that you have cleared your premises of rats," said the young policeman. "Is it true?"

"Yah! Yah!" responded Herr Hopf, "under der frau asks for a special thanksgiving day to observe der fact. Ven I dink ud der rats ve had I shiffer. It was like der memory of a bickel team. Mr. Boliceman, ve had rats vid-Boer viskers der size of a kitten. Dey vud drill dunnels under der bricks and



ROLLING THE BUMBERNICKEL.

den roll bumblerickel under vidout breakin' der loaf. All night I vud lay in bed und hear der male rad doing gymnastics on der rafters und der female rats holding society meetings in der walls. Ve set traps, but der rats gnawed off der doots und played hide-and-seek inside. Bolson made der dribe stout. But von day der frau und myself found salvation und der rats found death. Der frau forgod to cover der yeast bod und after ve had gone to bed ve heard der rats eadin' der yeast. Soon after der was a sharp rebord und I grabbed mient bistol und vent down. I was sure it was burglars. Presently der was two more reports right by me und I was frightened. After vile I saw a big rad in der light from der range. Der was a report und I didn't see nuddin' but his dail on der floor. Und den it was all explained. Der yeast was rising until it exploded der rats. Mr. Boliceman, der rats exploded all night und der next day der was not a whole rad on my side of der fence."

## MANIAC'S ODD NOTION.

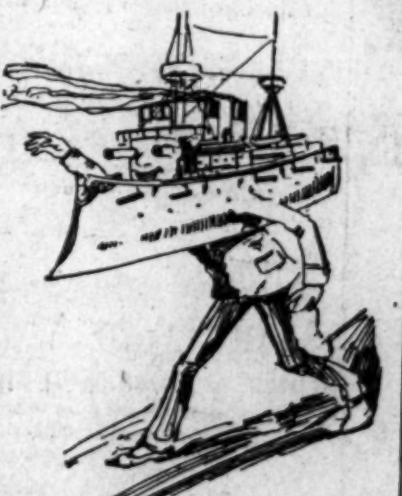
He Thinks He Is a Full-Fledged Battleship and Imitates Actions of the Oregon.

One of the queerest cases of hallucination the experts on insanity at Bellevue hospital, New York, have had is that of Jacob Marks, a waiter of 441 Third avenue, who was taken to them in a straitjacket the other night. He imagines himself to be the battleship Oregon, and he whistles, backs, and fights with imaginary Spanish war vessels and sinks them.

Policeman Pierce saw Marks making his way down Third avenue. At one Hundred and Twenty-fifth street he backed against the elevated railroad pillars and made a noise with his mouth, as a child imitates the whistle of a steam engine.

"Let go the port gun," the man yelled. "Now the top turret gun and smash them. Back!"

Pierce seized the man and held him, while Marks puffed, whistled and gave



WHAT HE THINKS HE IS.

orders. Dr. Levy, of the Harlem hospital, arrived in an ambulance and the man then became violent. He fought hard, but the doctor and the ambulance driver and the policeman put him in a straitjacket. The man imagined Dr. Levy to be a lighthouse, and he said orders to "back her," and "not to let her on the rocks," and then he gave a howl in a deep bass tone, which he said was a fog horn. When they put him in the insane pavilion he was engaged in another conflict with Spanish ships.

## BOLD JESSE JAMES. DID NOT STAY LONG.

Incidents in the Life of the Bandit King Recalled.

How the Young Wife of a St. Joseph Traveling Man Came to Hold the Secret of the Train Robber's Life.

A New York Journal correspondent writing from St. Joseph, Mo., says that a few days ago when a brakeman, on a train rolling into the station, opened the door and called out "St. Joe," two men, sitting near each other in the smoker, hastily threw up the windows and, forcing themselves half-way out, looked up and down wisely and excitedly, and, drawing in from the frosty air, simultaneously exclaimed: "This is where Jesse James lived!"

On the high ground that stretches southward from the beautiful convent grounds to the old, historic Patee house, where "Gene" Field, in his early literary career, courted the muse, stands a house, once out and defaced by the vigilance of a special patrol. Thousands and thousands of the city's strangers have stood before it with mingled awe and curiosity, trying to peek into the room in which was enacted one of the most cold-blooded tragedies of the century.

The man who lived in that house on the hill was known as Mr. Howard, and his wife, a retiring, modest woman, was a member of the church and deeply religious. He was, seemingly, domestic, dressed plainly, gave no sign of having either occupation or profession, and went and came at his pleasure. He was gentle, kind, liked by his neighbors, was extremely fond of little children, whom on all his walks he would pet and caress; while all who ever looked into his eyes thought their



KILLED BY HIS COMPANION.

expressions so kind and charming as to be almost angelic.

One day this man, who always kept people in front of his wonderful eyes, and who, to use the words of the sport, "never gave one an opportunity to get the drop on him," was hanging a picture in one of the rooms of his house, when he fell dead, from the chair on which he was standing, shot through the heart, from behind; and his slayer, holding a pistol from which the smoke was still creeping, looked down upon the body of a man whose name had been a household word on two continents, a terror to the people of Missouri and the west.

Yes, Jesse James was dead at last! Killed by his companion and friend! Killed by Bob Ford, the only man whom he ever trusted.

There was only one person in St. Joseph, a young woman, the wife of a prominent traveling man, to whom the news of Jesse James' death came like a benediction, for it unsealed lips that had been closed for a year.

One night, when the shadows were cut here and there by the flickering lights of the tower, she entered the drug store about three blocks from her home to get something for her husband who had just come home with a high fever, when she overheard two men talking about a rumor that Jesse James was in town, the papers of that day having contained full particulars of another of his celebrated raids and "train hold-ups."

She grew alarmed and had just said to the druggist that she was afraid to go home alone, when she should step in to Mr. Howard. She knew him well, was a near neighbor of his, and, stepping up to him said: "Mr. Howard, will you take me home?" to which he nodded assent.

Outside the door she lost no time in telling him of her fright; how she had just read about Jesse James' last raid and the conversation she had heard in the drug store as to his being in the city; the awful fear she had of perhaps meeting that terrible man, and the possibility of her husband's being on the same train that he might hold up.

The man was silent until they reached her gate, when he said to her: "Don't scream, and on your life keep secret what I tell you; but to show you who I am and that I am not so black as I am painted, my name is—Jesse James! Your husband will never be molested by me or any of my gang, and you are safe as long as you keep what I have told you. Good night!"

And this was her secret—the sword of Damocles which so long hung over her fair, young head.

Bob Ford for a time was conspicuous here and there in the states, and felt that he was a hero—felt flattered by the gaze of the curious; but, awaking to the enormity of his treachery, he grew haggard and conscience stricken and wandered westward to the gold fields, where, in an altercation in a common dancing house, he fell, as his victim fell, with a bullet through his body.

Unpleasant Sensation of a Boston Man in New York.

Mistook the City Morgue for a Hotel and Sought Lodging on a Slab—Joke Very Nearly Drove Him Insane.

It was one a. m. and eight doctors from Bellevue hospital and a dozen newspaper reporters sat in the office of the morgue, says the New York Sun, awaiting the arrival of the body of a woman who had shot herself open and a well-dressed man entered. "Will you let me have a room for the night?" he said, approaching the morgue keeper.

"Certainly," replied the man behind the desk. "What priced room would you like?"

"About two dollars," said the visitor.

The doctors nudged the reporters and the reporters smiled. Then one told a young man to go into the adjoining room and get a big key from the bellboy. The morgue keeper picked up a big book resembling a hotel register, the identification book they call it at the morgue. Showing the book toward the visitor he handed over a pen, and said in a businesslike way: "Register there, please."

In a full round hand the man wrote: "C. O. Cooper, Boston, Mass." Then he dug a roll of bank notes from his pocket and was peering over off when the morgue keeper said: "Never mind, pay your bill in the morning." Going toward the door



THE BOSTON MAN STAGGERED.

that led to the morgue proper, the keeper shouted: "Hey, Front!"

A dapper young man immediately appeared. He had a key with a tag attached to it.

"Room 66," said the morgue keeper. "This way, please," shouted the bogus bellboy, opening the door leading to the main room of the morgue building. "This way, follow me."

The stranger was led past a box with a body, but he did not seem to notice it. They brought him to the room set apart for children. When the bogus bellboy opened the door a chilly blast came through the doorway.

"Oh-h-h! It's awfully cold here," said the man from Boston. "I want a room that is heated."

Just then they turned up the electric lights which threw yellow rays on a dozen dead faces. The man from Boston staggered. He grabbed the edge of the door casing and said, in trembling tones:

"Please-ese-ese—take—take—take me out."

Dr. Mourning, one of the surgeons attached to Bellevue, arrived at this time. He caught hold of the stranger in time to prevent the fall from falling.

"This has gone too far," said the doctor. "Quick! Get this man out on he will collapse."

The stranger was assisted back to the morgue office. There he was assured that he was in safe hands. Mourning explained that in a hotel, the city morgue and not in a hotel, the joke too far," said the doctor, "you're all right now, and we'll send somebody with you to a warmer hotel. But how the devil did you get up at the morgue?"

The stranger explained that he came from Boston in a late train and walked about a mile "to look around a little." He was not a drinking man and had never tasted intoxicating liquor in his life. But he had never been in New York before, and after reaching Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue he asked the first man he met, "Where can I stop for the night?"

The man evidently believed that Cooper, of Boston, was looking for the city lodging houses. He told Cooper to walk to the foot of Twenty-sixth street. When Cooper turned there he saw a big, new brick building with two artistic street lamps at the entrance. Believing he was at a hotel he went in. After getting around the corner he saw men sitting around smoking cigars. Some had uniforms and caps. They were the doctors, but Cooper believed they were baggage handlers. When he saw the room his brain whirled and he grew dizzy and he believed that he had suddenly become insane. And when he was going he said:

"You bet I'll never come back again. It was nothing funny for me."

Sick Nine Days Each Year. The average of illness in business is nine days out of the year.

# THE LORD'S REWARDS.

Trust the Lord to see you when you play a Christian's part.  
Trust the Lord to hear you when you soothe the orphan's heart;  
Trust the Lord to guide you through the dangers of the day.  
Rise up in the morning always trusting that the Lord  
May be always pleased to keep you in th narrow, righteous way—  
Trusting on and hoping on to gain the sweet reward  
That never is forgotten when you kneel a night to pray.  
Trust the Lord to see you when you do a noble deed,  
Trust the Lord to know it when you fill the widow's need;  
Trust the Lord to watch you and to keep you in His care,  
Trust to be rewarded when it's time for your reward,  
But waste no precious moments beating blindly in the air—  
Calling out for blessings and for favors from the Lord—  
Just a little duty done is worth a life of solemn prayer.  
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

## HER COUSIN IDA

By Mrs. Moses P. Handy.

"WELL, Abby, Ida will be here next week; she wants me to take her to board for a spell."  
Abby Merrill walked across the room, sat down, and began to knit, before she answered: "Why? It isn't summer."  
"No, but her father and Mrs. Stanton are going to Seattle, and Ida don't want to take the trip. I have an idea she is not any too fond of her stepmother. Anyhow, she wants to stay here until they come back."  
"Of course we shall have to take her."  
Mrs. Merrill looked at her daughter in astonishment. "Of course! Have you anything against it? I thought you would be delighted. You didn't want to let her out of your sight when she was here two years back. For my part, I'm glad she's coming. She is such good company, and she never gives a mite of trouble, just sits in, and is always ready to help. It isn't every girl who has been used to the best of everything, like Ida, who would be so fond of her country kinfolks."  
"I'm sure, mother, her mother was your own first cousin."  
"Yes, but some girls wouldn't like me any better for that. To be sure, we are not to say poor, but we are different to the fine folks Ida goes with in town."  
"Yes," assented Abby, "I suppose we are. But I don't know why you think I mind her coming. I just thought it queer."

To tell the truth, Abby Merrill did not share her mother's satisfaction in the expected arrival. She admired her cousin extravagantly, and it was for that very reason that, just now, she would have preferred that she should stay away. Abby understood perfectly that she was overshadowed by her brilliant cousin. Ida Stanton was unusually pretty, she had had every advantage of education and travel; moreover, she was clever, and possessed of personal magnetism in a high degree. Abby dreaded her coming; how much she did not want her mother to know. For the girl was in love, and believed her affection returned, although no vows had passed between her and her lover. There was a new minister at Merrill's Corner, young, unmarried, and in Abby's eyes altogether lovely. He liked her better than any other girl in the congregation, she was sure of that. But Cousin Ida was coming, and how could any man fail to fall in love with her? "I wouldn't mind," poor Abby said to herself, "if there was any chance that she would fall in love with him. But she won't, she will just break his heart, and make him miserable. I always feel like a sparrow by the side of an oriole when I am with Cousin Ida, and I don't suppose Mr. Kirkland will look at me while she is here."

Ida Stanton was really fond of her cousins. She was a born flirt and held all men as her legitimate prey, but she would not have hurt Abby for a great thing, still less a small one. When Mr. Kirkland called soon after her arrival, she welcomed him as something superior to the young farmers whom she expected to meet. However, her long-lashed, hazel-gray eyes were quick to see, and Abby's blush and look of apprehension enlightened her instantly. "Hands off," she said to herself, and gave her whole attention to the shawl which she was knitting for her cousin Jane. Nevertheless, she was conscious that the minister looked, not once, but many times, in her direction, although, like a good little girl, she spoke only when she was spoken to. Was it her fault that Mr. Kirkland thought her voice one of the sweetest he had ever heard, and listened intently to the few words which she spoke during his visit? When he left, his visions were not of Abby's child-like blue eyes, but of hazel ones, veiled by long lashes, and of slim white fingers flitting among meshes of crimson wool.

When he called again, matters were even worse. Mr. Merrill was at home, and, intent upon entertaining the minister, he insisted that Ida should sing and play. It was impossible for her to refuse, and her voice simply entranced Arthur Kirkland. He was passionately fond of music, and Ida's was of a kind which he rarely heard. "You will join our choir, won't you, Miss Stanton?" he begged.  
But Ida smiled a negative. "It would hardly be worth while for the short time I shall be here; but I always sing in church, where there is congregational singing."

It was all up with the reverend Arthur Kirkland from that time forth. It was useless for Ida to endeavor not to attract him. Besides, Miss Stanton reckoned without her host. The reverend Arthur was accustomed to be admired, not to say pursued; her indifference piqued him, and made him all the more attentive. Not that she gave him much chance for attention. On the contrary, she handed him over to Abby, ostentatiously, upon all occasions. His visits to the Merrills became more frequent, and the whole neighborhood settled it that he was going to marry Abby. No one dreamed of Ida except that young woman herself, and Abby, who grew pale and thin, to the distress and wonder of her mother, who dosed her with herb teas, of course to no purpose.

Miss Stanton was honestly provoked. Why upon earth should the magnet fancy the silver churn? I fear she very nearly snubbed the reverend Arthur, but he seemed impervious to neglect, and she dared not be openly rude to Cousin Jane's minister.

"What can I do?" she asked herself. "I cannot stay here and see that idiot who don't know a good thing when he has it, breaking that foolish child's heart, yet what excuse can I make for leaving before papa comes home?"

In all her life Ida Stanton was never so thankful for an invitation as for one which came while she was worrying over the situation. She had come to the corner for rest and quiet, and had told no one her address, so that the letter, from an intimate friend in a distant city, was a surprise.

"I saw Mrs. Stanton on her way west," wrote the friend, "and she told me you were buried in that out-of-the-way country place. At this time of year, such conduct on your part is absurd, and I don't mean to allow it, especially as I need you badly. Come to me at once. John says we are to do a lot of entertaining this winter, and I want you dreadfully. Start immediately, and wire me, at my expense, of course."

The sincere regret with which Cousin Jane and her husband heard of Ida's intended departure was more than counterbalanced by the expression of joyful relief which illuminated Abby's face when she was told the news. "Ah, well, it is better that she should blame me," Ida thought. "She will forgive her dear Arthur the more readily. And why should I care?" Nevertheless she was so much upset that she went for a long walk, in order to put herself into tune.

It was with no pleasant emotions that, after she had tramped for a mile or so, she beheld the reverend Arthur advancing from the opposite direction. Escape was impossible, but she felt that she hated him, as he hastened to meet her with his hand outstretched.

"I am glad to see you, Miss Ida," he said, as he shook her reluctant fingers. "But you ought not to wander so far, alone."

"I don't think there is any danger," the girl replied.  
"Better keep on the safe side. What would you do if you met a tramp?"

"Wish for a man to take care of me, I suppose," she answered, flippantly, and then turned red with vexation as she saw her mistake.

"I wish you would let me take care of you from this time henceforth," said the reverend Arthur, eagerly.  
Ida laughed, and shook her head. "You would find me a handful."  
"Don't laugh; I am in sober earnest. I love you with all my heart; indeed I do."

Ida's face was serious enough now. "No, you do not. You don't know me at all, you have an idea that isn't like me in the least. I am worldly, I am selfish, the last woman you know, whom you ought to marry. Fancy me a country minister's wife! Why I am not even orthodox. I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, beyond that I am sure of nothing, and I follow Him afar off. I could not even join your church. And I do not love you, not the least little bit. I love luxury, and I shall never marry any but a rich man."

"Besides, you are so foolish that I have no patience with you. Think how you have treated Abby, dear little Abby who loves you so. You made her believe you loved her, and you won her pure little heart. She is better than I every way. You want me to think that you love me, as if I could be such a fool. I am going away to-morrow. After I leave you will come to your senses, at least I hope so. Good-by." And she walked off quickly in the direction of home, leaving Arthur Kirkland too much astonished to answer, or indeed to do anything but stare.

He was angry and hurt; his vanity stung to the quick, and he told himself that never had he been so deceived in anyone, and thanked Heaven for a great deliverance.

A year or so later, when Abby showed Arthur the beautiful wedding present which her cousin had sent them, he scarcely noticed it, and without saying a word he took from his pocket a newspaper clipping which he handed her.

Abby read: "It is said that Miss Ida Stanton, daughter of David Stanton, of the V. K. & Q. R. R., is engaged to John Neilson, the Idaho mining magnate. The engagement is not yet announced, but neither of the parties denies it."

"Oh!" exclaimed Abby. "Why, he is one of the richest men in the United States, isn't he?"

"So reported," replied the reverend Arthur. "Well, that is what she wants. Miss Stanton, I fear, is thoroughly worldly."  
Abby's eyes filled with tears. "Please don't say that," she pleaded, then after a pause: "Do you know I thought you were in love with her a year ago?"  
Her Arthur smiled. "Did you? As if she could be compared to you!" And he really meant it.

# DOPE FOR MONKEYS.

Wild Simians Are Caught by Help of Knock-Out Drops.

They Are Fond of Fermented Rice Juice and Drink of It Until Intoxicated—Then the Busy Hunter Picks Them Up.

"Yes, I am in an interesting profession, which is not generally understood by the people," said Arthur Spencer, of Cleveland, the wild animal catcher, to a Chicago American reporter. "People crowd and jostle into the tents during the season to look at the wild animals, but they never realize what patience it requires and the hardships gone through to catch the beasts in their native lands and bring them to America."

"A wild animal catcher has to study the ways of living and the characteristics of the animals he is after. For instance, a monkey can never be captured unless you know how to go about it. A man can't scramble through the tops of a tall tree and get within a hundred feet of a nimble monkey."

"The way we take them is to carry into the jungle a big gourd of fermented rice juice. When we reach a tree which is filled with chattering monkeys we open the gourd and pretend to drink the liquid. We then retire to a safe distance, and the monkeys, in their imitative way, come down the tree and all freely drink of the liquor. A half hour later we can come back and pick the little fellows up as they lie about under the trees in a drunken stupor."

"A baboon is taken in a similar manner, but I have never known one to live through the trip to Europe or America. They generally died on my hands before we got 100 miles away from the coast. They either died



GORILLA ON THE WARPATH.

from seasickness or from the effects of a change in climate.

"I consider a gorilla the fiercest of African wild animal life. In efforts to get him we are compelled to pierce into the heart of jungles, where in midday it is dusk. When we suddenly come upon the gorilla family the mother sends her young one scampering up a tree, while she stays to defend him. The old man, standing on his rear legs, beats his chest and gives a roar louder and more terrible than that of a lion. He then comes at you like a flash of lightning. The only thing to do is to wait until he is about on you, then shoot him with an explosive shell. If your shot misses it is all over with you."

"We take all large animals in pits. If a man is careful there is not much danger. A deep pit is dug in the path of an elephant tank, which in this country is known as a deer lick. In the pit is placed a heavy net, the top of which is fastened with rubber. When a rope which is attached is pulled, it closes and forms a strong bag. The net is stretched and the pit covered with bamboo, earth and grasses."

"The rope which closes the net is run a little to the windward of the pit to a second pit, where the animal catcher is hidden. When he sees the beast break through the covering of the pit he pulls the rope and the animal is securely held until help arrives and he can be lifted into his cage, with the net still about him. The net is only pulled away after the lion or whatever animal he happens to be is securely locked in his cage."

"The only safety of the animal catcher lies in his using his rifle at the proper time. There is an odd and unearthly feeling in shooting a lion with a highly explosive shell such as we use. We watch the lion bounding toward us with his mouth open and his eyes like coals of fire. Suddenly the report of a gun echoes, and there is no lion in sight. The nitroglycerin in the bullet blows him to pieces, and there is not even enough hide left to cover the seat of a chair."

## FIRST THINGS.

First Atlantic cable, 1858.

First religious newspaper, 1814.

First woman suffrage law in Wyoming in 1870.

In 1800 the first patent ever issued to a woman was granted for straw weaving.

Fifty-two years ago was held the first woman's right convention in history.

First coal mine 1806; first iron factory, 1812; first cotton mill, 1812; first stereotyping, 1813; first gas, 1816; first savings bank, 1816; first sewing machine, 1818; first steam power press, 1823; first matches, 1829; first revolver, 1835; first clock, 1837; first gold from California, 1848.

# NESTOR OF USHERS.

Thomas F. Pendel Holds the White House Record.

He Was Appointed by President Lincoln and Has Held His Job Ever Since—Has Met Millions of Visitors.

Thirty-six years in the white house is the record of Thomas F. Pendel, an usher, who was appointed November 3, 1864, by President Lincoln.

"Pap" Pendel, says the New York World, is the oldest employe at the white house, and is the only survivor of the force on duty at the executive mansion during the Lincoln administration.

He is still as hale and hearty as the day he entered the service.

There is not a gray hair in his head and he possesses a remarkable store of information concerning the happenings at the executive mansion for almost half a century.

He is an authority on the furniture, paintings and arrangement of rooms at the white house.

Mr. Pendel is 76 years old. He is affable and delights to tell the visitors to the president's mansion of the grandeur of years gone by.

It is his duty when visitors come to show them through the mansion. He can pick out a newly-married couple as far as he can see them. Mr. Pendel takes a fatherly interest in these young couples, and is at his best when there is an audience of honeymooners.

During the 36 years he has been on duty at the executive mansion it is estimated that he has personally explained to more than 500,000 people the beauties of the famous east room.

Col. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, who has charge of the executive mansion, has typewritten copies of the lectures delivered by the aged usher, which are preserved as records.

Mr. Pendel was a great favorite with President Lincoln. He was a member of the police force and was detailed to guard the president during the civil war.

Because of his good humor and his attachment to little "Tad" Lincoln, the president appointed him an usher.

Mr. Pendel was the last man of the white house attaches who saw Presi-



THOMAS F. PENDEL.  
(Has Been a White House Usher Since November 3, 1864.)

dent Lincoln alive. On the night he went to Ford's theater and was assassinated Pendel opened the door and let him out of the white house.

"Good night, Mr. President," said Pendel, who expected to be off duty before the return of the president.

"Good night, Pendel," replied the president as he entered his carriage.

It is related that the ushers and secret service officials on duty at the executive mansion during the war were prone to congregate in a little anteroom and exchange reminiscences. This was directly against instructions by the president.

One night the guards and ushers were gathered in the little room talking things over, when suddenly the door opened and there stood President Lincoln, his shoes in his hand.

The gathering broke up in disorder. Pendel alone stayed behind. President Lincoln, shaking his bony finger at him, said:

"Pendel, you people remind me of the boy who set a hen on 43 eggs."

"How was that, Mr. President?" asked Pendel.

"A youngster put 43 eggs under a hen and then rushed in and told his mother what he had done."

"But a hen can't set on 43 eggs," replied the mother.

"No, I guess she can't; but I just wanted to see her spread herself."

"That's what I wanted to see you boys do when I came in," said the president, as he left for his apartments.

Mr. Pendel is going to put his knowledge of the executive mansion into a book, which will shortly be issued by a New York publisher.

Cotton seed, once a waste product, brings \$8 or \$10 to the bale.

The Pennsylvania anthracite mines have been worked without cessation since 1830.

For the last seven years the German iron industry has been steadily growing, the yearly increase in production during the last three years amounting to a trifle over 500,000 tons.

The first strictly scientific college in the United States was the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute founded at Troy, N. Y., in 1824.

The exposition of American goods and products which was established last year in Constantinople under the name of the American Oriental Agency is already a success and has outgrown the expectations of those who are conducting the business.

## OUR NEW STORE

George & Co.

910 Seventh Street, N. W.

WE take pleasure in notifying you that we are permanently located in our new quarters 910 Seventh Street, N. W. You and your friends are extended a standing invitation to inspect our establishment at any and all times. Our store is laden with a new, crisp and fresh stock of Clothing and Furnishings to serve your wishes, and you can feel assured of getting the excellent quality of goods and courteous attention for which we have been famed for nearly twenty years. We respectfully solicit your continued good will and patronage promising in return to meet your very want in our lines to the fullest extent of our power.

## MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

Better facilities and increase of space enables us to present for your inspection the finest stock of Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers we have ever displayed during any season.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$5 TO \$15

TROUSERS \$1 TO \$5

## YOUTH'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

We have exercised great care to center on our 2nd floor, devoted to this department the most reliable makes of Clothing, and as usual parents will find every garment representing that perfection in workmanship which make such surpassing values of all goods we sell.

## MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Our Furnishing Goods Department is of bigger proportion with a larger and more varied stock, it occupies one half our first floor, all that is choice natty and new will be found at all times and at all prices unmatchable anywhere for goods such as worthful qualities. That Department—Our Hat Department represents all the styles that are new and up-to-date and we respectfully solicit your inspection and know your patronage will follow.

ATTENTION! We do not insult your intelligence with those old fairy tales of buying out and selling out, nor do we attempt to tell you what goods are worth, it is left to your own judgment. All goods here are standard grades, desirable goods of best quality. We undersell all competition, what others advertise as extra ordinary you can find here always at a lower price. Headquarters for SWEET, ORR & CO., Pants and Overalls.

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THE benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System appeal forcibly to every housekeeper in Washington. It offers a quick and easy method of furnishing your house, or any part of it, and cuts the payments into such small amounts that you scarcely miss the money. We have made this a safe store by guaranteeing every article we sell, no matter what the price. Our price tags are marked in plain figures for your close comparison with the cost of similar qualities elsewhere. Make this store your headquarters for Furniture of every description; also rockery, Lace Curtains, Blankets and Comforts, Gas, Oil, and Coal Stoves and Ranges—all on easy weekly or monthly payments, to suit you.

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thrown in, enough to

make any one person's hair grow long and straight

A FRAGRANT complexion obtained if used as

directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown

person four or five shades lighter, and a ruddy

shade or two lighter will be noticeable. It does

not turn the skin in spots but bleaches out white.

One box of this preparation is all that is required

if used as directed, the skin remaining beauti-

ful without continual use. Will remove wrinkles,

freckles, dark spots, pimples and black-heads.

Smaller size, 25c and 50c bottles without harm

to the skin. When you get the color you wish

stop using the preparation. The directions and

preparation will be sent to any person for \$1.00,

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Order, Registered Letter, or we will send H.C.O.D.

Packed so that no one will know contents except

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## LUCKY LITTLE GIRL.

Will Inherit Millions by Just Being a Good Woman.

How Nicholas C. Creede, the Well-Known California Millionaire, Came to Leave His Fortune to Dorothy Basford.

Never did San Francisco mothers and sisters take keener interest in a child than they are now evincing in Dorothy Creede, the Titian haired five-year-old girl who made happy the last days of Nicholas C. Creede and to whom he bequeathed his millions of mining property, stocks and bonds.

Romantic as it was for the hardy miner after many years of rough life to become attached to the one-year-old youngster he saw playing in a garden next to his home, those who knew him best thought it even more interesting that he should adopt the child and then should make her heir to his millions.

But this he did, and now comes the most extraordinary feature of the case. In his will, it has just become known, Creede imposed but one condition. That was that the entire property should go to Dorothy only "if she has led a proper and virtuous life."

This unique feature of Creede's will was brought to light by the institution of a suit for \$250 a week by Mrs. Creede, widow of the millionaire miner. She had not lived happily with her husband, and some time during the year before he died he paid her \$20,000 in relinquishment of all claims against him. She went to her home in Alabama, and the intention was that at the end of the year Creede should obtain a divorce on the ground of abandonment. He died within a year and the suit was never brought.

It was little Dorothy Basford, daughter of Mrs. Edith Scott Basford, who made bright and happy the last days of the Colorado miner. He first saw her through a window of his splen-



DOROTHY BASFORD CREEDE.  
(Little Girl Who Will Inherit a Fortune of Many Millions.)

did home in Los Angeles. He wanted to adopt her, but her mother protested. When Mrs. Basford became dangerously ill, however, and her life was despaired of, she consented to the appointment of the wealthy miner as Dorothy's guardian. This was near the end of Creede's life. The guardian, instead of the mother, died. Mrs. Basford recovered, and although she had trembled for the future of her little daughter because she could not obtain for her the best advantages, she now found that Dorothy had become an heiress to millions.

In his will Creede provided for the future comfort and training of the little one whose childish prattle had brightened his last days, and he directed that she be given the advantages of special tutors. His wishes have been the especial care of Dorothy's mother, and in the fortunate daughter are being developed those strong traits of character which the rough miner thought he saw in his little friend.

Dorothy Creede is in her fifth year now, and she must wait many years before she can come into possession of the \$3,000,000 left to her by her guardian. Those who see her often, while mindful of her childish lack of appreciation of what the millionaire's generosity means to her, are confident that when she becomes 21 years old she will come into the property.

They have no fear that she will lose the Creede fortune because of the unique provision of the will which has recently become known.

## Taught Him a Lesson.

A well-known admiral, who did notable service in the war with Spain, told a good story on himself when in town recently. He came to the city during the restoration of Independence hall for no other purpose than to secure one of the original bricks of the historic structure. One day he visited the hall and told the caretaker who he was and what he wanted. That official, willing to do a favor for such a distinguished person, wrapped up one of the bricks and handed it to the admiral, who was profuse in his thanks. Upon his arrival in Washington the admiral gave further evidence of his gratitude by writing a letter to Director Ritter, expressing thanks to him. What was his surprise the next day to receive a call from the caretaker who had given him the brick, with the statement that if he did not bring it back to Philadelphia he would surely lose his job. Reluctantly the admiral returned the cherished brick. A short time after he received the identical brick, accompanied by a slip of paper, on which was written: "Silence is Golden."—Philadelphia Record.

## Agriculture in China.

In spring Chinese peasants build dikes of mud, three to six feet high, to keep the rainwater in the ricefields. Most of their time in summer is spent in pumping or bringing water into these fields.

## SPANKED HIS WIFE.

Did It in the Old-Fashioned Way and Then Forced the Police to Arrest Him.

"A police cell is preferable to a home with a mother-in-law," was the assertion of Arthur J. Murray, of No. 1907 Second avenue, to a New York Press reporter.

"I'll keep the husband who spans me locked up, if he wishes it," was the retort of his wife, Mrs. Lucille Murray.

At seven o'clock the other evening Murray rushed into the East One



OLD-FASHIONED DISCIPLINE.

Hundred and Fourth Street police station.

"Will you please lock me up?" he asked, meekly.

When Sergt. Fitzgerald refused and ordered him out, Murray's meekness vanished.

"I'll make you, then. I won't go!" he shouted.

Policeman Joyce attempted to drag him out. The little man fought.

"Lock him up on a charge of disorderly conduct," was the sergeant's order. When Policeman Joyce was sent to Murray's home, he found Policeman Van Twister and an angry wife.

"He spanked me when he came home to-night," said Mrs. Murray. "He took me across his knee and used a strap. He whipped me for no reason."

Murray admitted that his wife's story was true.

"But there was a reason for whipping her," he explained. "There is a father-in-law, an uncle-in-law, a mother-in-law—no end of laws camped in my house. I couldn't get rid of them; she wouldn't. I spanked her as a last resort."

## NEWSBOYS MUST GO.

Railroads Are Issuing Edicts Which Are Decidedly Hard on Enterprising Youths.

"I see," said the more or less prominent citizen to a Chicago Tribune reporter, "that the railroads are beginning to forbid news agents to run on their trains. That will be hard on young men who start in life as I did. When I was 14 I was acting as a 'peanut' on a train which ran through a section of the west where good drinking water was hard to get. In each coach was a big tin water cooler, into which I was accustomed to spill a pound of salt before the train started on its journey. When the passengers went to the coolers to get a drink they



BIG MONEY IN WATER.

usually took no more than a sip and appealed to me.

"Can't you get me a drink of decent water?" they would say.

"The water is alkali in this country, you know," I would answer. "I may be able to get you a drink at some station ahead, but I'm afraid I'll have to pay for it."

"Well, get us some water anyway that we can drink."

"In the baggage car at the front end of the train I usually had a cooler full of fresh and cold water, and I made several dollars each trip selling it at five cents a glass."

## Mouse Broke Up a Concert.

An uninvited guest was present at a state concert in the Vienna palace. The emperor of Austria and several titled dignitaries were present. Mme. Saville was warbling an affecting solo, when she caught sight of a mouse timidly creeping across the carpet. She stopped singing and began shrieking and so terrified the mouse that it ran toward a group of ladies. They clutched their skirts and fled, and the concert came to an inglorious end.

## Woman the Weaker Vessel.

Four years ago David S. Sage and his wife, of Lebanon, Ill., were killed in a storm. In a suit for the settlement of the estate, which is worth \$10,000, it became necessary to decide which died first. If the husband, the wife's heirs would be entitled to her share of the estate; if the wife, then his heirs would get all the property. The court decided that as the woman was presumably the weaker person, Mrs. Sage must have died first.



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AFTER USING HARTONA

Hartona will make the hair grow long and soft, straight and beautiful. Makes the hair grow on bald and thin places. Restores GRAY HAIR to its original color. Hartona cures Dandruff, Baldness, falling out of the hair, itching, and all scalp diseases. Hartona does not have to be used all the time, as it straightens the hair and gives it fresh life and lustre, and the hair stays and grows naturally beautiful and straight after the use of Hartona. No hot irons necessary. No pasting the hair down with grease. Hartona is positively harmless—one box can be used by everyone in the family. Benefits and improves children's hair just the same as adults. To meet the popular and ever-increasing demand for Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, we have placed it on sale in 25c. and 50c. sizes, in our special round, patent box. See that the word Hartona is on every box.

Money positively refunded if you are not absolutely delighted with the Hartona remedies. Remember, we handle no fake goods, and you are positively protected by our \$100.00 guarantee to any one proving otherwise. All our remedies are trade-marked, registered and copyrighted at United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., in the years 1892 and 1900. We refer you, as to our responsibility, to the City Bank of Richmond, Va., Adams and Southern Express Companies, and to the editor of this paper.

We want lady and gentlemen agents, white or colored, in every city and town in the United States. Write to us to-day, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make a splendid living, with easy and pleasant work, and no risk of losing your good money. Write to us and we will send you a book of over one hundred genuine testimonials in your own State of people who have used and are using Hartona remedies. Is this not fair and honest enough?

## HARTONA FACE WASH.

Hartona Face Wash will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the face wash. One bottle does the work.

Hartona Face Wash will remove wrinkles, dark spots, pimples, blackheads, freckles, and all blemishes of the skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle.

Hartona Face Wash is perfectly harmless, and is sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price, 50c. per bottle; securely sealed from observation. It is your duty to look as beautiful as possible. Thousands of delighted patrons send us testimonials every year.

Please remember that your money is positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied and delighted with the Hartona remedies. We want agents in every city in the United States. Write to us, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make money without risking any of your own money.

## HARTONA NO-SMELL.

Hartona No-Smell will remove all smells and bad odors of the body; cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc.

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Where I can accommodate fifty

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10 TENSION RELEASER,

which is a complete and useful device

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Also WHITE is

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Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,

Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full

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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style pack of capsules THE R.I.P.A.N.S. in a paper capsule (without glass) is now for sale at a special price—TEN FOR FIVE CENTS. This low price is intended for the poor and the needy. One dozen of the five-cent capsules (10 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the R.I.P.A.N.S. COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single capsule (10 tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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## HERE'S A LITTLE



## Pointer for You

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and request you to send me your letters, and any questions that you wish answered, please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Dorah. Make a good selection.

Mamie. If you know a thing be careful.

E. L. When you have made up your mind, please tell your friends.

Oliver. What has become of your New Year's vows?

Mollie. The Ladies' Home Journal is what you should read.

Rachel. When you have selected your colored Four Hundred let me know.

R. M. Never be actuated by prejudice or jealousy.

Delia. Never accept valuables unless you are engaged and certain of marriage.

Amelia. This is a year of doubts. Some marriage are successful.

Eta. Don't imitate, be original by all means. Don't desire a thing because you see other girls with it. Marrying for spite doesn't bring you anything.

M. T. The society of young people is so different from what it used to be.

R. G. In reply to your letter of Jan. 10th, in which you stated that the Lotus Club did not discriminate, you are mistaken. Many of its members are dead and a few of them went insane.

Jda. Society is not what it used to be. All girls think about now is dress. Some of them have diamonds on the brain.

Bell. Card parties may be enjoyed by some. But the girl who professes to follow the rules of her church will not encourage such.

E. H. You acted sensible. Never permit a person to think that you are in need of his company.

The man that walks beside a lady with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth has not much respect for her and the girl is not brave if she permits it.

There are certain rules governing society that should be followed.

M. T. Do not crave for jewelry that your pocket will not allow you to purchase.

B. P. Read good books and go in educated society. To associate with people who know nothing but frolic will not benefit you.

Whatever you wear let it be the best.

Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than polite manners.

Good manners in man or woman will make up for the place in polite society.

Familiarity will often breed contempt.

Do your duty to your parents and speak evil of no one.

See that your buttons are sewed on your clothes.

Be thoughtful in all that you say.

It is all folly to make vows on New Year's Day.

Lillie. Be not deceived in your friends. You can tell what they are by their actions.

It is unwise to put so much power in the hands of one woman. A woman with a little authority overdoes the thing.

You often desert old friends for the new ones.

Conscience sometimes makes us return to our old friends.

Eta. It is true, that "old tunes are the sweetest and old friends are the best."

R. I. Patent leather shoes are in vogue to the feet. You cannot wear them constantly without injury to your feet.

Always wear the best whatever you do.

N. T. A fickle minded person is unworthy of belief.

A person who will agree to one thing today and another thing tomorrow is not a good companion.

Rosa. It is best to do your duty as you can. You should not place too much confidence in those who are untruthful.

Jda. True nobility can only be found in an honest person. A girl that is never satisfied will make a poor wife.

Essie. This is an age in which the educated and the ineducated girl will win. Without education you are behind in this age.

R. M. T. It is bad policy to commit yourself in a letter. Not even to your betrothed. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip." In writing let it be so that any third party may read it without embarrassment to you.

There are times when people talk too much. Be wise and discreet.

Never take advantage of one because he is obligated to you.

True womanhood is a man's jewel.

L. In speaking of those in whom you are not particularly interested, say nothing to their detriment.

Jda. The young man who imagines

that a girl belongs to him without the proper authority should be shown the front door. Never allow a man to get that opinion of himself.

Delia. You are perfectly right when you returned the present. Its acceptance would have been decidedly unwise.

D. M. Dress doesn't make the man or woman. It only gives you an acceptable appearance.

Persons who have articles for this column are requested to send them in before Mondays of each week. All questions will be properly answered by the editor.

S. N. Don't imagine because some people flatter you into the belief that you are pretty that it is really a fact. It is the weak mind that entertains flattery or allows himself to be flattered.

It is the knave who attempts to flatter you.

## The Progressive Development of American Inventive Genius.

About One Invention in 25 Pays for the Expense of Patenting It, But Some of Them Reap Considerable Fortunes.

An article by the late E. V. Smalley, in the Century, tells how patents are taken out in Washington, what they cost, and what some of them yield to the inventors.

The progressive development of inventive genius in this country, as indicated by the number of patents issued each year, has been by successive waves rather than by a regular and continuous advance. Taking the first year of each decennial period, we find that in 1880 the number of patents granted was 41; in 1890, 223; in 1900, 155; in 1910, 554; in 1920, 473; in 1930, 995; in 1940, 4,538. The great increase in inventions during the decennial period 1890-1900 is a remarkable feature in patent office history.

This period was one of rapid national development, and was characterized by the great extension of steam transportation, the general introduction of the telegraph, and the perfection of the sewing-machine, the reaper, the mower and many other valuable devices. During the civil war the production of patents fell off, but no sooner had the volunteer troops returned to their homes than a wonderful fertility of invention was displayed. Ideas that had been developing in the minds of the soldiers during their life in the camps were put into models by the thousand and sent to Washington. In 1865 the number of patents granted was 6,616, and in 1867 it had run up to 12,026.

It remained for a time at about that annual figure, being, in 1870, 13,947; but in 1876, the year of the Centennial exhibition, which powerfully stimulated inventive genius, it reached the highest number yet attained, 17,026. Then there was a steady recession, and by 1880 the patent crop had fallen back to 12,947. Since 1883 the number of patents annually issued has exceeded 20,000. During the calendar year 1899 there were issued 25,527 patents.

One of the old examiners in the patent office estimates that about one invention in 25 repays the cost of taking out a patent. Yet inventors as a class are sanguine men, and no knowledge of the enormous percentage of chances against them will deter them from multiplying ingenious devices. Every one expects a fortune from his particular piece of mechanism. Every one has heard not only of the enormous sums realized from the great inventions of the last half-century, but also of the large returns yielded by things apparently trifling which have struck the public fancy or met the public need. The toy called the returning ball, a small ball attached to an elastic string, is said to have produced a profit of \$50,000 a year; the rubber tip on lead-pencils has yielded a competence to the inventor; more than \$1,000,000 has been earned by the gimlet-pointed screw, the inventor of which was so poor that he trudged on foot from Philadelphia to Washington to get his patent; the roller-skate has yielded \$1,000,000 after the patentee spent \$125,000 in England fighting infringement; the dancing Jim Crow is set down for \$75,000; and the copper tip for children's shoes at \$2,000,000; the spring window-roller pays \$100,000 a year; the needle-threader \$3,000,000 a year; from the drive-well \$3,000,000 have been realized; the stylographic pen is credited with \$100,000 a year; and the egg-beater, the rubber stamp and the marking pad for shading different colors, with large sums. These are only a few examples among hundreds that might be cited. No wonder inventors are hopeful when they reflect that comfort for life and fortune for their children may come from a single fortunate idea.

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## HISTORY OF A SAFE.

The First Strong Box Used by the Mormon Church.

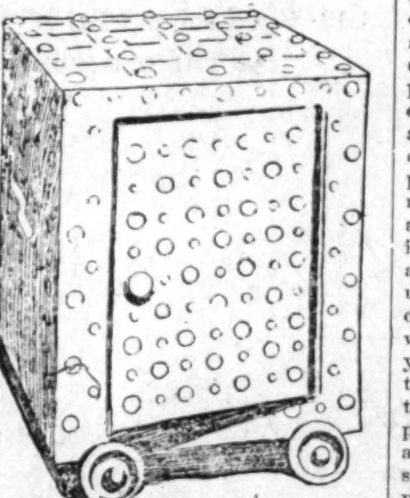
Now Preserved by Gentiles at Kirtland, O.—All Efforts Made of Late to Procure It for the "Saints" of No Avail.

An interesting relic of the early days of Mormonism, when Ohio was the home of the prophet, Joseph Smith, has just been presented to the Western Reserve Historical society. It consists of a massive iron, fireproof safe, which has held hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and valuables. For a number of years it was the depository of all the money of the Mormon church. Deeds of property, valuable diamonds and other gems belonging to the church were also stored in this little relic of bygone days.

The depository of the Mormon church in those days was what was known as the Bank of Kirtland. It was after the Mormons became involved in financial difficulties that the bank failed and the big safe or vault of iron and wood was turned over to the attorneys of the church in lieu of fees. Remaining in the possession of the attorneys while they lived, it descended to the family of J. R. Morley, of Painesville, and then to Mrs. C. H. Morley, of Kirtland, who presented it to the Historical society.

The relic is different in construction from the modern safe and is heavy and strong in appearance. During the last week it has been undergoing much needed repairs and now is in good condition. Were it not for the fact that the burglar has progressed in the last 75 years and would make short work of the safe, strong as it appears to be, it would still be used for storing away valuables.

Like all iron safes of the real old-fashioned type, this Mormon safe has



SAFE WITH A HISTORY. (First Treasure Box Used by the Mormon Hierarchy.)

hidden springs in sufficient number to tax the ingenuity of the person not acquainted with their location. One of the springs covers the keyhole. It works from without and is simple in construction. By pressing one's thumb on the iron stud nearest the keyhole the hole is immediately closed, giving the same appearance of having no keyhole whatever.

On a direct line with the keyhole spring is the most ingenious one of the lot. The manipulation of this makes it impossible for a person not in the secret to open the safe door. A slight pressure of the thumb on one of the studs, however, releases a spring and the door flies open.

Aside from these peculiarities there is nothing to be commended in the usefulness of the safe. Without dynamite or explosives of any description it could be opened on short notice. The studs could be torn from their fastenings with the aid of an ordinary hatchet and with a cold chisel the thin wrought iron bands could be cut open. Once through the thin outer shell of the wrought iron, progress would be easy. First there would be a layer of fireproof wood to cut through, then a sheeting of tin. All the inner compartments are fashioned out of this last mentioned metal. The safe was manufactured about the year 1820 by Jesse Delano, of New York city.

On the inside of the door is pasted the following notice: "This safe was taken on account by the late law firm of Perkins & Osborn (Painesville) from Joseph Smith and others then in Kirtland, O., and is the same, as I was informed and believe, used by the said Smith and others for a vault and place of safe keeping for the valuables of the bank in Kirtland, O."

A newspaper clipping also pasted on the inside of the safe door explains that the safe became the property of Perkins & Osborn in the year 1837, they taking it in part payment for their fees as attorneys for the prophet. Later it was used by that firm and remained in the firm's office at Painesville until the partnership was dissolved. It then became the property of William L. Perkins, remaining in his office until, as property, it reverted to J. R. Morley and subsequently to his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Morley, of Kirtland.

Efforts have been repeatedly made by the Mormons to gain possession of the relic, but overtures on their part have always been unsuccessful.

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## GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT.

University of Chicago Professor. He Made President of Northwestern University at Evanston.

Prof. George Edgar Vincent, who will probably be chosen president of Northwestern university in January, is an educator of international reputation. His connection with the great Chautauqua system for the past 12 years, first as literary editor of the Chautauqua Press, then as vice principal, and at present as principal of the system, has made his name known wherever English is read. He has traveled throughout this country and in Europe and the far east and has



PROF. GEORGE E. VINCENT. (Noted Scholar Who May Be Appointed University President.)

been a close student of the most improved methods in education. As professor of sociology at the University of Chicago he is considered a master of the subject and has collaborated with Prof. Albion W. Small in publishing a work on sociology. He is scholarly, cultured and broad and liberal in his views. His selection will meet with the approval of all Methodists, as his father is Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist church, and both he and his father are well liked in the denomination. It is commonly reported that he refused the presidency of the University of Illinois some time ago. Prof. Vincent is about 38 years old and lives with his family in a pleasant home in Lexington avenue, near the University of Chicago. As a member of the faculty he takes an interest in the athletics and social affairs at the university and is popular with the students. Prof. Vincent was graduated from Yale university in 1885, and after spending a year as literary editor of the Chautauqua Press went to Europe and the east. In 1888 he became vice principal of the Chautauqua system and has been connected with it ever since. Last year he was made principal. He came to the University of Chicago in 1892 and has been connected with its department of sociology up to the present time.

## MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

Mr. Diaz Seems to Have a Life Job as Chief Executive of Our Sister Republic.

For the sixth time, Porfirio Diaz has been inaugurated, or sworn in as president of the Republic of Mexico. He was first elected president in 1876. In 1880 he was succeeded by President Gonzalez, who served only one term. In 1884 Diaz was elected by a great majority, and the constitution of Mexico, which declared that no president should serve more than one



PORFIRIO DIAZ. (Elected President of the Mexican Republic for the Sixth Time.)

term of four years, was changed, and that provision set aside for him. His recent reelection was no more of a contest than that when the American president, Washington, to whom all Mexicans compare Diaz, had. In the 45 years before President Diaz's first term there had been more than 200 revolutions and 50 different rulers. All this was changed by him and he has made friends with the United States. He has welcomed American railways, miners and money, and made the study of English a part of the public school system. In the 25 years he has ruled he has seen the population of Mexico increase one-half. He was 70 years old on last September 15.

He Sent Her to Jericho. Dr. Stubbs, a dignified London bishop, was once importuned by a woman who, knowing of his travels in the Holy Land, kept on asking him what places she ought to visit, as she was starting on a trip to Palestine. After answering numerous annoying and useless questions, he was again asked: "But, really, what place would you advise me to go to?" "To Jericho, madam," said the bishop, sweetly.

Virginia's Natural Bridge. Virginia has lost an opportunity to acquire an invaluable piece of state property by allowing private parties to purchase Natural Bridge, with 400 acres adjacent, for \$50,000.

## ATTENTION LADIES

## -Hair Restorer.-

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream, cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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## GETS FAT OFFICE.

James S. Harlan, of Chicago, Appointed Attorney General of the Island of Porto Rico.

James S. Harlan, of Chicago, a son of Associate Justice Harlan, of the supreme court, and brother of John Maynard Harlan, of Chicago, has been nominated by the president as attorney general of Porto Rico, to succeed John H. Russell, resigned. Mr. Harlan was a candidate for a seat on the bench of the United States district court at Chicago when Christian C. Kohlman was appointed. At that time he received the endorsement of Senator Mason, and when the nomination was sent to the senate the



JAMES S. HARLAN. (Just Appointed Attorney General of Porto Rico.)

other day it was asserted that was a proof of the reconciliation between Senator Mason and the president, although the former affected surprise when told of the nomination.

James S. Harlan was born in Evansville, Ind., on November 24, 1861. He received his early education from a private tutor and then entered the high school at Louisville, Ky. In 1879 he accompanied his family to Washington, where he entered the Emerson institute. In the following year he went to Princeton, where he was prominent as an athlete, playing on the college football eleven for three successive years. He was graduated from Princeton in 1883, returning to Washington and becoming a student at the law school of the Columbian university.

Mr. Harlan came to Chicago in the early part of 1885, entering the law office of Chief Justice Fuller. In the following year he was admitted to the bar, shortly afterwards forming a partnership with S. S. Gregory and William M. Booth, the present master in chancery. The firm of Gregory, Booth & Harlan was continued for several years, until Mr. Harlan began the practice of law on his own account.

Two years ago Mr. Harlan married Miss Maud Noble, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beiden Noble, of Washington.

## THE HOLY BAMBINO.

Sacred Image at Rome, Said to Have Been Designed and Painted by St. Luke.

The resting place of the celebrated "Santissimo Bambino" is the Church of the Ave Coeli, in Rome. It is an image carved out of a tree from the



THE HOLY BAMBINO. (Image Supposed to Have Been Designed by St. Luke.)

Mount of Olives, and said to have been painted by St. Luke. It is highly decorated with jewels, in fact, literally covered with precious stones. The Bambino formerly had a two-horse carriage at its disposal, with coachman and footman, in which it was driven about to visit the sick, but that custom no longer exists. Many Italians, however, still believe that it possesses miraculous power to heal diseases.



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Mrs. Ellen Jordan, of 472 Louisiana Ave., n. w., continues quite ill.

While attending the Household of Ruth meeting at Odd Fellows Hall Monday evening last, Mrs. Virginia Waugh of 1935 1/2 12th Street, n. w., was taken suddenly ill. She is now improving slowly.

Sunday last at 3 o'clock p. m., Hon. John P. Green, United States Stamp Agent for the Post Office Department, delivered an admirable address before the Congressional Lyceum, at Lincoln Memorial Church, corner 11th and R Streets, n. w. In discussing the question whether the young men and women of the race were acquiring real and personal property in proportion to their educational, industrial and financial advantages, he said among other things that real estate was much higher and hence much more difficult to purchase now than it was twenty or thirty years ago. In support of his position, he mentioned a dozen colored men of Cleveland, Ohio, who purchased real estate then twenty or thirty years since, whose land was now worth three times as much as they paid for it. He advanced as the real reason why the young men and women are not accumulating substantial property that the demands of society were much greater now than formerly. He referred to his recent trip South and said many of the colored men were making substantial progress in spite of oppression.

Mr. Henderson, of Concord, N. C., was introduced and spoke briefly of the work of the Coleman Cotton Manufacturing Company.

The subject was discussed by Lawyer R. S. Smith, Editor F. G. Manly and Messrs H. Scott and G. W. Ellis.

The speakers highly complimented Senator Green for his interesting address, but approved their encouragement of young men and women spending so much time and money to keep up the whims and appearances of society.

Messrs C. W. E. Trusty, C. H. Watson and J. H. Harrison made application for membership in the Lyceum. Mr. R. L. Baltimore, has accepted the position of recording secretary. Mr. Wm Jones that of musical director and Miss Blanche Coleman pianist.

The Ladies auxiliary is being re-organized and their names will appear in THE BEE later.

Prof. N. E. West, less teacher of Physics in the High School will address the Lyceum to-morrow at 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Colored Soldier in American Wars."

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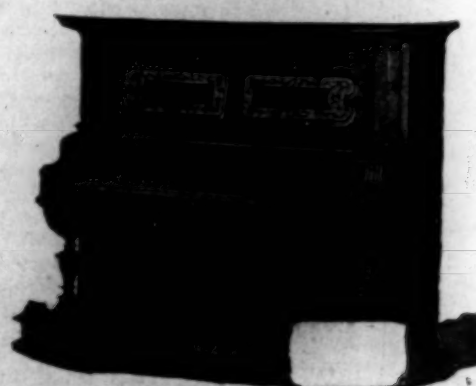
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